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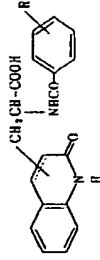
(54) 【発明の名称】 生体内母系型細胞性感染性治療剤

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 A D P-リボシル化阻害作用に基づく新しい生体内母系型細胞性感染性治療剤を提供する。

【解決手段】 一般式

(化1)



(式中、Rはハロゲン原子)で示されるカルボキシリル誘導体またはその塩を有効成分とする生体内母系型細胞性感染性治療剤。

(2)

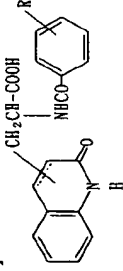
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【特許請求の範囲】

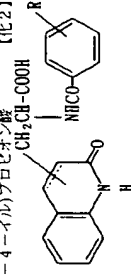
【請求項1】 一般式

(化1)



【式中、Rはハロゲン原子を意味し、影カルボキシリル骨格上の置換基の置換位置は3位または4位であり、またカルボキシリル骨格の3位と4位間の結合は1重結合または2重結合を示す】で示されるカルボキシリル誘導体またはその塩を有効成分とする生体内母系型細胞性感染性治療剤。

【請求項2】 有効成分が2-(4-クロロベンゾイルアミノ)-3-(2-キノロン-4-イル)プロピオン酸



【式中、Rはハロゲン原子(フッ素原子、塩素原子、臭素原子またはヨウ素原子)を意味し、影カルボキシリル骨格上の置換基の置換位置は3位または4位であり、またカルボキシリル骨格の3位と4位間の結合は1重結合または2重結合を示す】で示されるカルボキシリル誘導体またはその塩、好ましくは、2-(4-クロロベンゾイルアミノ)-3-(2-キノロン-4-イル)プロピオン酸またはその塩を有効成分とするA D P-リボシル化阻害作用に基づく、生体内母系型細胞性感染性治療剤に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】上記一般式(1)で示されるカルボキシリル誘導体およびその製法は特公昭63-35623号公報に記載されており、それらが抗腫瘍剤として有用であることも知られている。さらに特開平3-74329号公報にはそれらの化合物が胃がん治療剤としても有用であることが記載されている。1990年のWHOの統計によれば、世界中の全死者の1/3は感染症によって占められ、その中でも急性呼吸器感染症、下痢症、結核の死亡者が最も多く、この3疾患で年間死亡者数が1000万人に達していると考えられている。近年の国際交通の増加と高速化により、人々の各国間の往来は益々頻繁になってきている。それに伴って問題になるのは、人の移動と共に広がる重大疾患の拡散である。特に発生頻度の高い、旅行性下痢症と呼ばれる腸管感染症は、母系型性大腸菌、サルモネラ属、病原性ビブリオ菌(コレラ菌、腸炎ビブリオ)、赤痢菌、カンピロバクター属など

またはその塩である請求項1に記載の生体内母系型細胞性感染性治療剤。

【請求項3】 腸管感染症が生体内母系型細胞性腸管感染性である請求項2に記載の治療剤。

【請求項4】 2-(4-クロロベンゾイルアミノ)-3-(2-キノロン-4-イル)プロピオン酸またはその塩および抗生物質を有効成分とする生体内母系型細胞性腸管感染性治療剤。

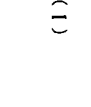
【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、A D P-リボシル化阻害剤、特に、母系型性大腸菌、サルモネラ属、病原性ビブリオ(コレラ菌、腸炎ビブリオ)、赤痢菌などに代表される生体内母系型細胞による感染症、なかんづく腸管感染症の治療剤に関する。さらに詳しくは、一般式

(1)

(化2)



どの感染性疾患が挙げられる。

【0003】コレラはコレラ菌の感染によって生じる激しい水様性の下痢を主とする非常に死亡率の高い疾患である。この水様性下痢の発症機構は次のように考えられている。

1. 経口摂取されたコレラ菌が小腸粘膜に付着・定着
2. C T (コレラトキシン) を産生
3. C Tが腸管上皮細胞のアデニレートサイクラーゼを活性化
4. c A M Pを上昇させる
5. c A M P依存性のC l-チャネル(C l P R)を紹介してコレラの主症状である水様性下痢を引き起こす。

すなわち、コレラ菌や百日咳菌等はG蛋白質(グアニヌスクレオチド(G T PとG D P)を特異的に結合する蛋白質)をA D P-リボシル化することによってその下痢による情報伝達を阻害する菌である(菌型生菌。14(3)、181-186(1995)、飯田昭也、余明順、本田真司)。菌型による細胞応答は、受容体(例: G s)が活性化し、細胞蛋白質のリン酸化により誘発される。A D P-リボシル化に利用されるN A D H、A D P-リボースとニコチンアミドが結合した構造をもち、c A D P-リボース部分が蛋白質へ転移する反応はA D P-リ

リポシ化という。この反応はジフテリア毒素が解離する反応として1968年に発見された。ジフテリア毒素の糖鎖蛋白質はEF2(ペプサド鎖伸長因子)で、EF2はADP-リポシ化されると機能を失うので、リポソーム上でペプサド鎖の伸長が止まり細胞死に至る。

【0004】コレラトキシンは典型的なA型毒素で、活性を有するサブユニットと、レセプターへの結合に関与するBサブユニットからなる。Aサブユニットは21kDaのA1ペプチドと54kDaのA2ペプチドがS-S結合したもので、一方のBサブユニットは116kDaでAサブユニット1個に対してBサブユニット5個が結合している。コレラトキシンとしての活性を発現するのはA1ペプチドであり、A1ペプチドとA2ペプチドのあいだのS-S結合の還元が必要である。Bサブユニットが細胞膜上のGM1ガングリオシドをレセプターとして細胞に結合し、Bサブユニットを介してGM1に結合したCTが、エンドサイトーシス(endocytosis)によって取り込まれる。コレラトキシンのA1ペプチドは三量体C蛋白質(Cs)のαサブユニットをADP-リポシ化し、このADP-リポシ化されたαサブユニットがエフェクターであるカタレチンサイクラーゼを活性化させる。コレラトキシン(A1ペプチド)はCsのαサブユニットをADP-リポシ化する(すなわち、A1ペプチドはNAADからADP-リポシドを切り出し、Csの糖鎖蛋白質に結合させるADP-リポシドを形成して活性を有している)のであるが、このCTによるCsのαADP-リポシ化は、CsのαC118c活性を抑制するαカタレチンサイクラーゼは活性化状態に維持され、その結果、細胞内cAMP濃度が持続的に上昇する。このために、腸胃腸動脈上のNa+-C1-共輸送系を介した水分吸収が抑制されるとともに、C1-チャネルを介したC1-イオンの分泌が促進され、鬆弛として腸胃腸へのレナ菌が寄生するコレラトキシンの活性を阻害し、無母化することができれば、コレラの根本治療は可能になると考えられる。

【0005】
【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記のような名傷の毒素型腸胃腸動脈疾患は、上記のA型毒素がADP-リポシ化して、そのADP-リポシドを介して腸胃腸動脈の平滑筋を弛緩させることにより、かかる腸動脈の根本治療が可能と考えられるため、そのようなADP-リポシドをスフェラーゼ阻害作用を有する薬物の開発が望まれている。

【0006】
【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者は、上記の腸胃腸動脈疾患、ADP-リポシドをスフェラーゼ阻害作用を有する薬物を見出し出すべく種々研究を重ねた結果、前記一般式(1)で示されるカルボキシリル誘導体、なか

の吸着剤、精製タルク、ステアリン酸塩、ホウ酸系、ポリエチレングリコールなどの増粘剤などを併用できる。例えば、錠剤は必要に応じて通常の錠剤を施した錠剤、例えば糖衣錠、ゼラチン糖衣錠、腸溶糖衣錠、フィルムコート錠、錠剤あるいは二重錠、多層錠とすることができる。【0009】丸剤の形態に成形する際には、団体としてこの分野で従来公知のものを広く使用でき、例えば、ブドウ糖、乳糖、デンプン、カカオ脂、硬化植物油、カオリン、タルクなどの賦形剤、アラビガム末、トラカント末、ゼラチン、エタノールなどの結合剤、ラミナラン、カンテンなどの崩壊剤などが開示できる。坐剤の形態に成形するに際しては、団体として従来公知のものを広く使用でき、例えばポリエチレングリコール、カカオ脂、高級アルコール、高級アルコールのエステル類、ゼラチン、半合成グリセリドなどを挙げることが

できる。【0010】注射剤として調製される場合には、液剤、乳剤または懸濁剤として調製され、それらは、通常、殺菌され、かつ血液と等張であるのが好ましい。これら液剤、乳剤および懸濁剤の形態に成形するに際しては、希釈剤としてこの分野において慣用されているものをすべて使用でき、例えば水、エチルアルコール、プロピレングリコール、エトキシ化イソステアリアルアルコール、ポリオキシ化イソステアリアルアルコール、ポリオキシエチレンビス(2-ヒドロキシエチル)エーテル類などに含有せしめてよく、また通常の溶解助剤、増粘剤、無痛化剤などを、更に必要に応じて着色剤、保存剤、香料、風味料、甘味料などや他の医薬品を添加液剤中に含有せしめてもよい。

【0011】本発明の薬剤に含有されるべきカルボキシ2-(4-クロロベンゾイルアミノ)-3-(2-キノロン-4-イル)プロピオン酸アピセル(商標名、旭化成(株)製)コーンスターチステアリン酸マグネシウム、ヒドロキシプロピルセルロース、ポリエチレングリコール-6000、ヒマシ油、メタノール

本発明化合物、アピセル、コーンスターチおよびステアリン酸マグネシウムを混合研砕後、粉末10mmの篩で打篩する。得られた錠剤をヒドロキシプロピルセルロース、ポリエチレングリコール-6000、ヒマシ油、メタノール

2-(4-クロロベンゾイルアミノ)-3-(2-キノロン-4-イル)プロピオン酸コーンスターチ、アピセル(商標名、旭化成(株)製)コーンスターチステアリン酸マグネシウム、ヒドロキシプロピルセルロース、ポリエチレングリコール-6000、ヒマシ油、メタノール

リル誘導体(1)またはその塩の量はとくに限定されず、広範囲に選択されるが、通常全重量中1〜70重量%、好ましくは5〜50重量%である。本発明の薬剤の投与方法は特定の治療のために特に選択される場合の他はとくに制限はなく、各種製剤形態、患者の年齢、性別その他の条件、疾患の程度などに応じた方法で投与される。例えば錠剤、丸剤、液剤、懸濁剤、乳剤、錠剤、シロップ剤およびカプセル剤の場合には経口投与され、また注射剤の場合には注射あるいはブドウ糖、アミノ酸などの適性の補液と混合して静脈内投与され、さらには必要に応じて単独で筋肉内、皮下、皮下もしくは腹腔内投与される。坐剤の場合には直腸内投与される。

【0012】本発明の薬剤の投与量は用法、患者の年齢、性別その他の条件、疾患の程度などにより適宜選択されるが、通常カルボキシリル誘導体(1)またはその塩の量は1日当たり体重1kg当たり0.6〜5.0gとすることがよい。また、投与単位重量中に有効成分を10〜1000mg含有せしめるのがよい。

【0013】
【発明の効果】本発明の化合物は、ADP-リポシドランスフェラーゼを阻害し、蛋白質がADP-リポシ化されることによっておこる各種の病的症候を改善することができる。具体的には、たとえば、母系原大腸癌、サルモネラ属、病原性ブドウ菌(コレラ菌、腸炎ビブリオ)、赤痢菌、カンピロバクター菌等の生体内毒素型腸胃腸動脈の下痢症候等の改善等が挙げられる。

【0014】
【実施例】つぎに、製剤例および薬理試験を挙げて本発明の薬剤をさらに具体的に説明する。

【0015】製剤例1
2-(4-クロロベンゾイルアミノ)-3-(2-キノロン-4-イル)プロピオン酸アピセル(株)製)コーンスターチステアリン酸マグネシウム、ヒドロキシプロピルセルロース、ポリエチレングリコール-6000、ヒマシ油、メタノール
150g
40g
30g
2g
10g
3g
40g
40g
シ油およびメタノールからなるフィルムコート剤で被覆を行ないフィルムコート剤を製造する。
【0016】製剤例2
2-(4-クロロベンゾイルアミノ)-3-(2-キノロン-4-イル)プロピオン酸コーンスターチ、アピセル(商標名、旭化成(株)製)コーンスターチステアリン酸マグネシウム、ヒドロキシプロピルセルロース、ポリエチレングリコール-6000、ヒマシ油、メタノール
150g
10g
33.5g
700g

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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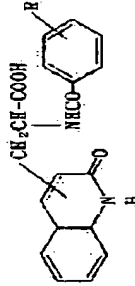
Priority number : 08335462 Priority date : 16.12.1996 Priority country : JP

(54) THERAPEUTIC AGENT FOR IN VIVO TOXIN TYPE BACTERIAL INFECTION

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a therapeutic agent for an in vivo toxin type bacterial infectious disease useful for the treatment of the infectious disease caused by the in vivo toxin type bacteria, e.g. enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli or Salmonella, by formulating a carbostyryl derivative as an active ingredient.

SOLUTION: The objective therapeutic agent is obtained by formulating a carbostyryl derivative [e.g. 2-(4-chlorobenzoylamino)-3-(2-quinolon-4-yl)propionic acid] of the formula (R is a halogen, and a substituent on the carbostyryl skeleton is substituted in the 3-or 4-position and the linkage between 3-and 4-positions on the carbostyryl skeleton is a single or double bond) as an active ingredient. The above carbostyryl derivative is formulated in a proportion of preferably 1-70wt.% based on the whole composition of medicine. Further, the above medicine is preferably administered usually at a daily dose of 0.6-50mg/kg as the above carbostyryl derivative.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

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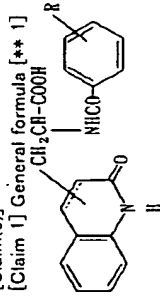
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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] General formula [** 1]



It is the living body endotoxin mold bacterial infection therapy agent which makes an active principle the carboxystyrene derivative shown by [R means a halogen atom among a formula, and the permutation location of the substituent on this carboxystyrene skeleton is the 3rd place or the 4th place, and association of a between indicates the 4th place of 1-fold association or double association to be the 3rd place of a carboxystyrene skeleton], or its salt.

[Claim 2] The living body endotoxin mold bacterial infection therapy agent according to claim 1 whose active principle is a 2-(4-KURORU benzoylamino)-3-(2-quinolone-4-IRU) propionic acid or its salt.

[Claim 3] The therapy agent according to claim 2 this whose infectious disease is living body endotoxin mold bacterial enteric infection.

[Claim 4] The living body endotoxin mold bacterial enteric infection therapy agent which makes an active principle a 2-(4-chlorobenzo yl amino)-3-(2-quinolone-4-IRU) propionic acid or its salt, and an antibiotic.

[Translation done.]

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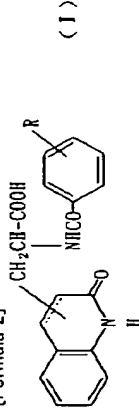
DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the therapy agent of the infectious disease by the ADP-ribosylation inhibitor and the living body endotoxin mold bacteria especially represented by toxigenic *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella*, a pathogenic vibrio (*Vibrio cholerae*, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*), the dysentery bacillus, etc., and ***** enteric infection. It is a general formula (I) in more detail.

[Formula 2]



R means a halogen atom (a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, or iodine atom) among [type]. The permutation location of the substituent on this carbostyryl skeleton is the 3rd place or the 4th place, moreover -- a carbostyryl skeleton -- three -- place -- four -- place -- between -- association -- one -- a pile -- association -- or -- a duplex -- association -- being shown --] -- being shown -- having -- a carbostyryl derivative -- or -- the -- a salt -- preferably It is related with the living body endotoxin mold bacterial infection therapy agent based on the ADP-ribosylation inhibition activity which makes an active principle a 2-(4-KURORU benzoylamino)-3-(2-quinolone-4-IRU) propionic acid or its salt.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The carbostyryl derivative shown by the above-mentioned general formula (I) and its process are indicated by JP.63-35623B, and it is known that they are also useful as antitumor drug. Furthermore, it is indicated by JP.3-74329A that those compounds are useful also as a gastritis therapy agent. According to statistics of WHO in 1990, it is said that it was occupied according to an infectious disease, and there are most deceased of acute respiratory infections, diarrhea, and tuberculosis, and the annual death toll amounts to 10 million people with these three diseases also in it one third of all the deceased in the world. By an increment and improvement in the speed of recent years of international traffic, the traffic between people's each country is becoming still more frequent. In connection with it, diffusion of the serious disease which spreads with migration of people becomes a problem. Infectivity diseases, such as toxigenic *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella*, pathogenic vibrio (*Vibrio cholerae*, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*), a dysentery bacillus, and the genus *Campylobacter*, are mentioned to the enteric infection especially with high occurrence frequency called traveler's diarrhea. [0003] Cholera is a disease with the very high death rate which makes a subject diarrhea of intense ***** produced by infection of *Vibrio cholerae*. The onset device of this ***** diarrhea is considered as follows.

1. *Vibrio cholerae* by which the ingestion was carried out causes the ***** diarrhea which is

the cardinal symptom of cholera to the tunica mucosa intestini tenuis through Cl-channel (CFTR) of the 5cAMP dependency to which production 3CT raises [adhesion / fixing 2CT (cholera toxin)] activation 4cAMP in adenylate SAIKURAZE of an intestinal tract epithelial cell. That is, a cholera toxin and a pertussis toxin are toxins which check the signal transduction on the lower stream of a river by carrying out ADP-ribosylation of the G protein (protein which combines a guanine nucleotide (GTP and GDP) specifically) (pathophysiology, 14 (3), 181-186 (1995), Tetsuya Iida, *****). It is the system which an acceptor stimulus minds promotion nature (Gs) and control nature GTP binding protein (Gi), and increases adenylate cyclase activity, respectively, and the cell response by the toxin controls, and many acceptors see. From this system, intracellular cyclic AMP (cAMP) concentration fluctuates, cAMP dependency protein-kinase (A-kinase) activity changes, and it is led by the phosphorylation of functional protein. Although NAD used for ADP-ribosylation has the structure which ADP ribose and nicotinamide combined, it calls ADP-ribosylation the reaction which this ADP ribose section transfers to protein. This reaction was discovered in 1968 as a reaction in which a diphtheria toxin carries out a catalyst. The target protein of a diphtheria toxin is EF2 (peptide chain elongation factor), since it will lose a function if ADP-ribosylation of EF2 is carried out, expanding of a peptide chain stops on a ribosome and it results in cell death.

[0004] Cholera toxin is a typical A-B mold toxin, and consists of a B subunit which participates in association to A subunit which has activity, and a receptor. A subunit is that in which A1 peptide of 21.8kDa(s) and A2 peptide of 5.4kDa(s) carried out the S-S bond, and five B subunits have combined one B subunit to one A subunit by 11.6kDa(s). A1 peptide discovers the activity as cholera toxin, and it needs reduction of the S-S bond between A1 peptide and A2 peptide. CT which B subunit combined with the cell by having made GM-1 ganglioside on a cell membrane into the receptor, and combined with GM1 through B subunit is incorporated by endocytosis (endocytosis). A1 peptide of cholera toxin carries out ADP-ribosylation of the alpha subunit of trimer G protein (Gs), and activates adenylate SAIKURAZE this alpha subunit of whose by which ADP-ribosylation was carried out is an effector. Although cholera toxin (A1 peptide) is that which carries out ADP-ribosylation of the alpha subunit of Gs (that is, A1 peptide starts an ADP ribose radical from NAD, and has the ADP-ribosyl transferase activity transferred to the target protein of Gsalpha), in order that the ADP-ribosylation of Gsalpha by this CT may control the GTPase activity of Gsalpha, adenylate SAIKURAZE is maintained by the activated state, consequently intracellular cAMP concentration rises continuously. For this reason, while the water absorption through the Na⁺-Cl⁻-symport system on an intestinal lumen side cell membrane is controlled, secretion of Cl-ion through Cl-channel is promoted and the superfluous body fluid secretion (diarrhea) to an intestinal lumen is caused as total. Therefore, if the activity of the cholera toxin which *Vibrio cholerae* produces can be checked and detoxified, it will be thought that the fundamental therapy of cholera is attained.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] With various kinds of above toxin mold bacterial enteric infection diseases, ADP-ribosylation is involving, and since it is thought by checking the ADP-ribosyl transferase that the fundamental therapy of this infectious disease is possible, development of the drug which has such ADP-ribosyl transferase inhibitory action is desired.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] As a result of repeating research variously in order to find out the drug which has ADP-ribosyl transferase inhibitory action in view of the above-mentioned actual condition, this invention persons have the carbostyryl derivative shown by said general formula (I), and the ADP-ribosyl transferase inhibitory action in which a 2-(4-KURORU benzoylamino)-3-(2-quinolone-4-IRU) propionic acid or its salt was excellent above all, find out that it is useful for the therapy of living body endotoxin mold bacterial infection, and came to complete this invention. Carrying out a deer, this invention offers the therapy agent of the carbostyryl derivative shown by said general formula (I), and the living body endotoxin mold bacterial infection which makes an active principle a 2-(4-chlorobenzoylamino)-3-(2-quinolone-4-IRU) propionic acid or its salt above all. The living body endotoxin mold bacterial infection therapy agent of this invention can also be prepared in the gestalt of the compounding agent

which blended the carbostyryl derivative further shown by said general formula (I), or its salt and antibiotic. As an antibiotic used for the gestalt of this compounding agent, tetracycline antibiotics, such as new quinolone system antibiotics [such as NAUOKISASHIN, enoxacin, ofloxacin, SHIPUOKISASHIN, lomefloxacin, tosyl FUKOKISASHIN, FUKOKISASHIN, and levofloxacin.], for example, a tetracycline, tetracycline hydrochloride, tetracycline metaphosphate, and oxytetracycline hydrochloride, can be illustrated, for example.

[0007] The living body endotoxin mold bacterial infection therapy agent of this invention is prepared by the gestalt of common physic pharmaceutical preparation with the above-mentioned antibiotic by request in the carbostyryl derivative shown by said general formula (I), or its salt. Such pharmaceutical preparation is prepared using a diluent or excipients, such as the bulking agent usually used, an extending agent, a binder, moisture adhesive material, disintegrator, a surface active agent, and lubricant. As this physic pharmaceutical preparation, various kinds of gestalten can choose according to the therapy purpose, and a tablet, a pill, powder, liquids and solutions, suspension, an emulsion, a granule, a capsule, suppositories, injections (liquids and solutions, an emulsion, suspension, etc.), syrups, etc. are mentioned as that typical thing. Moreover, it can blend with resin etc. and can also be used, being able to raise sustained-release.

[0008] It faces fabricating in the gestalt of a tablet and a well-known thing can be conventionally used widely in this field as support. For example, a lactose, white soft sugar, a sodium chloride, grape sugar, a urea, starch, a calcium carbonate, Excipients, such as a kaolin, crystalline cellulose, and a silicic acid, water, ethanol, Propanol, simple syrup, grape-sugar liquid, starch liquid, a gelatin solution, A carboxymethyl cellulose, a shellac, methyl cellulose, potassium phosphate. Binders, such as a polyvinyl pyrrolidone, desiccation starch, sodium alginate, Agar powder, the end of a laminaran, a sodium hydrogencarbonate, a calcium carbonate. Polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester, sodium lauryl sulfate, Disintegrator, such as a stearin acid monoglyceride, starch, and a lactose, white soft sugar. Collapse inhibitors, such as stearin, cocoa butter, and hydrogenated oil, a quaternary ammonium base. Lubricant, such as a polyethylene glycol, etc. can be illustrated in adsorbents, such as moisturizers, such as absorption enhancers, such as sodium lauryl sulfate, a glycerol, and starch, a lactose, a kaolin, a bentonite, and a colloid silicic acid, purification talc, a stearate, and the end of a boric acid. Furthermore, a tablet can be used as the tablet which gave the usual coating if needed, for example, a sugar-coated tablet, a gelatin encapsulation lock, an enteric tablet, a film coated tablet or an auxiliary rim lock, and a multilayered tablet.

[0009] It can face fabricating in the gestalt of a pill, and a thing conventionally well-known in this field as support can be used widely, for example, disintegrator, such as binders, such as excipients, such as grape sugar, a lactose, starch, cacao butter, hardening vegetable oil, a kaolin, and talc, gummi arabicum pulveratum, powdered tragacanth, gelatin, and ethanol, a laminaran, and agar, etc. can be illustrated. It can face fabricating in the gestalt of suppositories, and a conventionally well-known thing can be widely used as support, for example, the ester of a polyethylene glycol, cacao butter, higher alcohol, and higher alcohol, gelatin, semisynthetic glyceride, etc. can be mentioned.

[0010] When prepared as injections, it is prepared as liquids and solutions, an emulsion, or suspension, and they are usually sterilized, and it is desirable that they are blood and an isotonicity. On the occasion of fabricating in the gestalt of these liquids and solutions, an emulsion, and suspension, all the things commonly used in this field as a diluent can be used, for example, water, ethyl alcohol, propylene glycol, ethoxylation isostearyl alcohol, polyoxy-ized isostearyl alcohol, and polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester can be mentioned. In addition, the salt, the grape sugar, or the glycerol of sufficient amount to prepare an isosmotic solution in this case may be made to contain in this therapy agent, and a coloring agent, a preservative, perfume, a flavor agent, a sweetening agent, etc. and other drugs may be made to contain the usual solubilizing agent, a buffer, an aporia-sized agent, etc. in this therapy agent if needed further.

[0011] Although especially the amount of the carbostyryl derivative (I) which should be contained to the drugs of this invention, or its salt is not limited but it is chosen broadly, it is usually 5 - 50

% of the weight preferably one to 70% of the weight among [all] a constituent. Others in case the medication method of the drugs of this invention is chosen especially for the specific therapy purpose do not have especially a limit, and a medicine is prescribed for the patient by the approach according to various formulation, a patient's age, the conditions of sex and others, extent of a disease, etc. For example, in the case of a tablet, a pill, liquids and solutions,

suspension, an emulsion, a granule, syrups, and a capsule, it is administered orally, moreover, in the case of injections, it is independent -- it is -- it mixes with the usual water additions, such as grape sugar and amino acid, and administers intravenously -- having -- further -- the need -- -- responding -- independent -- the inside of intramuscular and a hide, and hypodermically -- or intraperitoneal administration is carried out. In the case of suppositories, intrarectal administration is carried out.

[0012] Although the dose of the drugs of this invention is suitably chosen by direction for use, a patient's age, the conditions of sex and others, extent of a disease, etc., the amount of a carbostyryl derivative (I) or its salt is usually good to be good to be referred to as 0.6-50mg per weight per day of 1kg, and to make 10-1000mg of active principles contain in administration unit form voice.

[0013]

[Effect of the Invention] The compound of this invention can check an ADP-ribosyl transferase and can improve various kinds of morbid symptoms started by carrying out ADP-ribosylation of the protein, concrete -- for example, a toxin -- primeval -- the improvement of the shape of diarrhea of the enteric infection by living body endotoxin mold bacteria, such as Escherichia coli, Salmonella, pathogenic vibrio (Vibrio cholerae, Vibrio parahaemolyticus), a dysentery bacillus, and the genus Campylobacter, etc. is mentioned.

[0014]

[Example] Below, the example of pharmaceutical preparation and a pharmacological test are mentioned, and the drugs of this invention are explained still more concretely.

[0015] Example 1 of pharmaceutical preparation 2-(4-KURORU benzoylamino)-3-(2-quinolone-4-IRU) propionic acid 150g Avicel (a brand name, Asahi Chemical Co., Ltd. make) 40g Corn starch 30g Magnesium stearate 2g Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose The 10g polyethylene glycol - 6000 3g Castor oil 40g Methanol 40g this invention compound, Avicel, corn starch, and magnesium stearate are tableted by glycovalx R10mm Khine after mixed polish. It covers with the film coating agent which consists the obtained tablet of the hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, a polyethylene glycol -6000, castor oil, and a methanol, and a film coated tablet is manufactured. [0016] Example 2 of pharmaceutical preparation 2-(4-KURORU benzoylamino)-3-(2-quinolone-4-IRU) propionic acid 150g Citric acid 1.0g Lactose 33.5g Phosphoric-acid dicalcium 70.0g Pluronic F-68 30.0g Sodium lauryl sulfate 15.0g Polyvinyl pyrrolidone 15.0g Polyethylene glycol (carbowax 1500) 4.5g Polyethylene glycol (carbowax 6000) 45.0g Corn starch 30.0g Desiccation sodium lauryl sulfate 3.0g Desiccation magnesium stearate 3.0g Ethanol ** Amount [0017] this invention compound, a citric acid, a lactose, phosphoric-acid dicalcium, Pluronic F-68, and sodium lauryl sulfate are mixed. Wet granulation of the above-mentioned mixture is carried out with the alcoholic solution which contains a screen, a polyvinyl pyrrolidone, and carbowaxes 1500 and 6000 on No.60 screen. Alcohol is added if needed and powder is used as a paste-like lump. Corn starch is added, and mixing is continued until a uniform particle is formed. No.10 screen is passed, and it puts into a tray, and dries in 100-degree C oven for 12 to 14 hours. A screen, desiccation sodium lauryl sulfate, and desiccation magnesium stearate are added on No.16 screen, it mixes, and a desiccation particle is compressed into a desired configuration with a tableting machine. The above-mentioned core part is processed with a varnish, talc is sprinkled, and absorption of moisture is prevented. An under coat is covered around a core part. Varnish covering of count sufficient [sake / for oral administration] is performed. In order to make a tablet completely round and smooth, undercoat and smooth covering are applied further. Coloring covering is performed until desired tone is obtained. After desiccation, a covering tablet is polished and it is made the tablet of uniform gloss.

[0018] Example 3 of pharmaceutical preparation 2-(4-KURORU benzoylamino)-3-(2-quinolone-4-IRU) propionic acid 5g Polyethylene glycol (molecular weight: 4000) 0.3g Sodium chloride 0.9g

Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate 0.4g Sodium metabisulfite 0.1g methylparaben 0.18g Propylparaben 0.02g Distilled water for injection 10.0ml [0019] It dissolves in distilled water of the above-mentioned abbreviation moiety at 80 degrees C, agitating the above-mentioned paraben, the sodium metabisulfite, and a sodium chloride. The obtained solution is cooled to 40 degrees C, and a polyethylene glycol and polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate are dissolved in this invention compound and the next into the solution. Next, distilled water for injection is appended to the solution, and it prepares in the last capacity, and it sterilizes by carrying out sterilization filtration using a suitable filter paper, and injections are prepared.

[0020] [Pharmacological test]

Agmatine assay agmatine assay was performed using the approach (Kato I., Noda M.: ADP-ribosylation of cell membrane proteins by staphylococcal alpha-toxin and leukocidin in rabbit erythrocytes and polymorphon; EFBS Lett., 1989, 281, 185-190) to have reported Noda and others. Namely, potassium phosphate buffer-solution (pH7.5) [5mM MgCl₂, 100microM of 50mM Guanosine-3-phosphoric acid (GTP), 100microM[adenine-14C] NAD (60000cpm) and 20mM Dithiothreitol (DTT). The cholera toxin A subunit (CTA) and specimen of 1microg were mixed to content] (whole-quantity 300microg), and 20mM agmatine and ovalbumin (0.1mg/(ml)) were made to act at 30 degrees C for 3 hours. 50microg extraction of was done from this reaction mixture, and the index was asked for the rate of inhibition of the ADP-ribosyl transferase activity according formation of this [adenine-14C] ADP-ribosylation agmatine that measured the count of the [adenine-14C] ADP-ribosylation agmatine which lets it pass to Dow-Jones EKKU (Dowec) AG1-X2 (Biorad make) put in the 0.5x2cm column, and is formed except for unreacted [adenine-14C] NAD to a specimen. The 2-(4-chlorobenzo yl amino)-3-(2-quinolone-4-IRU) propionic acid of this invention compound was used as a trial compound, and it was made to add and react to the above-mentioned system of reaction as a 0 - 50mM water solution in the above-mentioned trial. Moreover, distilled water was used as contrast. The relative activity which computed the value of contrast as 100% showed the ADP-ribosyl transferase activity of a trial compound. The result is shown in Table 1, this invention compound has ADP-ribosyl transferase inhibitory action so that clearly from the result.

[0021]

[Table 1]

Trial compound concentration (mM)	Relative activity (%)	**SD
0	100	**3.6
0.2	98.8	**8.6
0.5	92.7	**3.3
1.0	91.6	**1.9
2.0	70.1	**2.3
5.0	16.5	**0.2

[Translation done.]

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